

Fair and warmer to-day. Tomorrow fair.
Yesterday's temperature—Maximum, 36; minimum, 23.

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ONE CENT.

JORDAN AWARDED CHAIRMANSHIP, IT IS ADMITTED

Formal Announcement Will Be Made from New York by McGombs To-day.

HOT CONTEST NEAR AN END

Leaders Finish Searching Inquiry Into Records of Aspirants for District Honor.

Eldridge E. Jordan, Washington capitalist and president of the United States Trust Company, is the man picked for the chairmanship of the inaugural committee. This information came from an authoritative source last night. William T. McGombs, Democratic National Chairman, left yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock for his headquarters in New York, after an all-day conference with influential Democrats here. It is expected that the final announcement of the selection of the chairman will come from him some time to-day.

The appointment of the head of the inaugural committee came after a searching inquiry into the political history and personal qualifications of several of the well-known Democrats of the District. The interest in the choice has been keen since the inauguration of the new Congress. The machinery of Congress was set in motion yesterday preparatory to the inauguration. Both houses adopted resolutions providing for a joint committee to make arrangements for the inauguration. The committee named by Speaker Clark from the House will be composed of Representatives Buckner of Missouri and Garrett of Tennessee, Democrats, and Representative McKinnon of Illinois, Republican. The latter having been the Taft pre-convention manager.

Ends Three-sided Contest.

The decision in favor of Mr. Jordan has ended a three-sided contest between himself, Robert N. Harper, and William V. Cox. Mr. Jordan and Mr. Harper were both openly and avowedly in the field for the honor of the chairmanship. Mr. Cox never assumed an active part in the fight, but his friends were numerous and militant in his interests, and for days the weighty end of the argument seemed to waver between the two, ending now with one and now with the other.

The political factions, which had as the center of the contest the fact that nothing undone to further the interests of their men and so warm did the contest become that the conference at the end became a court of inquiry that searched into the highways and byways of each of the candidates' political past and the chairmanship was swayed by the slightest straw this way and that.

Denied by Costello.

A rumor gained circulation yesterday that there was a fight on in the conference because of the effort of National Committeeman Costello to put up Walter V. Cox, secretary of the National Committee, as the secretary of the inaugural committee. This was denied by Mr. Costello in part and in toto. He pointed out the fact that the selection of the secretary was up to the chairman of the committee and that he had no power to name the man and had made no attempt to do so.

THOMPSON IS CONFIRMED AS U. S. TREASURER DURING TRUCE IN SENATE

A temporary truce in the war forced by the Democrats in the Senate to prevent appointments of President Taft from being confirmed in this session was declared yesterday afternoon long enough to have the nomination of Carmel Thompson, of Ohio, as Treasurer of the United States approved by the Senate. Mr. Thompson's secretary, Mr. Thompson, is President Taft. When Senator Lodge moved an executive session Senator Hoke Smith, Democrat, shouted: "I second the motion." The executive session lasted long enough to confirm Mr. Thompson and to refer to committee the big batch of nominations recently sent to the Senate by President Taft.

Stock Value Mrs. Drexel.

New York, Dec. 8.—The stock paid a visit early to-day at the home of Mrs. A. J. Drexel. The lady is a widow. Mrs. Drexel was formerly Miss Marjorie Gould, the beautiful nineteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould. Both are doing well.

13 DAYS For Shopping Before Christmas

"They Are All Doing It Now." Are you? If not, get busy. Put it off and be worried.

If you don't intend to follow the old custom, that's your own business. If you do, take the tip of one who has been through the mill and make your purchases now.

Avoid the rush. Have a little sympathy for those who wait on you, and give them a chance to celebrate.

Washington Herald

COLONEL LAYS DOWN LAW TO BULL MOOSERS

Declares There Can Be No Fusion of Advanced Republicans and Progressives.

ALL MUST BE WELL STAMPED

Roosevelt, as Prophet of New Party, Holds Center of Stage at Chicago.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—There is but one Progressive party, Roosevelt is its prophet. Such is to be the proclamation of the Bull Moose conference that begins at the La Salle Hotel to-morrow. There is to be no fusion of the advanced Republicans and the out-and-out Progressives. And that is the dictum of Col. Roosevelt himself.

Republicans who still call themselves by that name must deny their party name and submit to the Bull Moose brand, or else be considered as enemies of the common good and fight as reactionaries. That, also, is a Roosevelt declaration.

None shall have the right to be considered "Progressives" unless they submit to the name Progressive. Progressives by another name are enemies of the common good and fight as reactionaries. That, also, is a Roosevelt declaration.

T. H. Lays Down Law.

"We are the heirs of the Republicanism of Abraham Lincoln and of the Republicans who fought in the civil war," declared the colonel to-day in his own language. He was speaking to the Bull Moose members of the Illinois Legislature, but he was speaking for the Bull Moose party and himself, which all understood.

"Our opponents," he said, "are making loud professions of loyalty to Progressive principles. Make them show up or back up."

What Col. Roosevelt said and did during the day was just about all that happened in the preliminary day of the Progressive conference. There were others in town, many others, but they did not count, except as an audience. All told, the advance guard of the Moosers to-day numbered perhaps 300. The time was given merely to making ready for the events of to-morrow and Wednesday.

Plan Coordinated Action.

The thing of chief importance to be done at the conference, in the present view of the leaders, is to be a declaration for concerted action throughout the country. That is to say, there is to be a definite and agreed-upon program to be followed throughout the nation. Bull Moose Legislatures are to fight for the same laws in Illinois that their brethren fight for in California or Vermont or Montana.

Make Up Programme.

What was said at the conference, though, is not to be binding. The National Committee is to act Wednesday, after it has taken counsel to-morrow. Such is the decision given by the National Executive Committee. The meeting of the executive committee was merely for the purpose of making up the day's program. Seven of the nine members were present, namely: Chairman George Perkins, Senator Joseph M. Dixon, Miss Jane Addams, George Priestly, of Oklahoma; Charles H. Thompson, of Vermont; Walter F. Brown, of Ohio, and Col. Charles E. Darr. The absence of Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Colorado, and William Flinn, of Pennsylvania, Col. Roosevelt was present for a few minutes.

Reveridge May Speak.

Speech of Colonel Roosevelt, to be followed by a buffet luncheon. Report by Miss Jane Addams, of the sub-committee on organization and education.

Address by Dr. Walter Weyl on the methods of organization and finance followed by the English, Liberal and German Social Democrats.

General discussion. For the evening there is to be the breakfast dinner, when, perhaps, Albert J. Beveridge will be given a chance to speak. Mr. Beveridge was among those present to-day.

FLINN TO LEAD FIGHT OF MOOSE IN PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh, Dec. 9.—The Progressive party is to remain one of the dominant parties in Pennsylvania, and William Flinn is not going back into the Republican party. Flinn went to Chicago to-night to attend the Progressive conference to-morrow.

"My course in the future, both in the nation and in Pennsylvania, will be determined by the action of the Progressive conference," said Flinn. "In view of the statements by Roosevelt and Chairman Dixon that the Progressive party will be maintained," Flinn's path is defined. It means he will lead a militant Progressive organization in this State, and will measure strength with the Fusion machine in Harrisburg this winter.

Explosion Injures Many.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—Many persons were hurt and a large amount of property damage was caused at noon to-day as a result of an explosion that wrecked the powder house of the A. C. O'Laughlin stone quarry in Bellwood, Ill., a suburb of Chicago.

A great confusion followed the blast, and among the first killed was a report that ten men had been killed. Later investigation indicated that there were no fatalities.

Great Britain Demands Repeal of Canal Act

Protest Against Granting Free Passage to American Ships Contained in Lengthy Statement Signed by Sir Edward Grey.

Formal demand upon the government of the United States either to repeal the act of Congress granting free passage through the Panama Canal to American ships engaged in coastwise trade or the submission of the controversy to arbitration was made last night by James Bryce, Ambassador of Great Britain, in a lengthy statement presented to Secretary of State Knox.

The statement, which bears the signature of Sir Edward Grey, the British minister of foreign affairs, on July 8 last. It endeavors to establish, by argument, the soundness of the British contention that the legislation favoring American ships is in violation of the treaty rights of Great Britain with regard to the Panama Canal.

The note further gives warning that another protest will be forthcoming from Great Britain if it is held by the government of the United States that the disclaimer from the use of the canal of ships in which any railroad under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission has an interest, and ships whose owner may be adjudged guilty of violating the Sherman anti-trust law. The note states that the British government now assumes that these two clauses do not apply to or effect British ships.

Will Demand Arbitration.

In regard to arbitration, it is stated that the British government has taken cognizance of the fact that many persons of note in the United States, "whose opinions are entitled to great weight," hold that the act of Congress in question does not infringe the treaty obligations of the United States, and, therefore, it is declared, the British government is perfectly willing to submit to question to arbitration, if the United States prefers. This significant sentence is added, however:

"A reference to arbitration would be rendered unnecessary if the government of the United States should be prepared to take such steps as would remove the objections to the act which its majesty's government have stated."

Though neither the President nor Secretary of State Knox have never made any declaration as to whether the United States would be willing to submit the controversy over canal tolls to arbitration, it has been generally assumed that this government would refuse to arbitrate the dispute with Great Britain. In the Senate, this statement has been freely made, and the act of the latter treaty is far as to predict that the Senate would refuse to extend the treaty of arbitration with Great Britain, which expires next May, in order to avoid the obligation of arbitrating the canal dispute.

Sir Edward Grey, in the note presented to Mr. Knox, hastens to deny that the British government is attempting to deny the right of the United States to grant subsidies to its shipping interest, and thus deprive it of the same rights enjoyed by other nations, which will send subsidized vessels through the Panama Canal. It is declared that, evidently, in advancing this argument, President Taft, in his memorandum of August 7, misunderstood the meaning of Mr. Knox's first note of protest. It is carefully stated, however, that the British government does not concede the right of the United States to favor by subsidy a special class of American shipping in such a way as to place such shipping at an advantage in the use of the canal, as compared with British shipping.

Two Points in Argument.

The British argument on the main point at issue rests chiefly upon two points. The first is that in the interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of 1901 it must be considered with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, which it superseded. The two treaties considered together, it is stated, make it clear that the British government retained for itself the guaranty of equal treatment of its vessels using the canal as compensation for giving back to the United States in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty the right to construct the canal independently, a right which the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had taken away from the United States. The second main point of the argument is that if any

DARR'S NAME PLACED BEFORE PRESIDENT

Prominent Lawyer Boomed for District Commissionership Has Substantial Backing.

Another name has been added to the list of possibilities for appointment to the District Democratic Commissionership. This is Charles W. Darr, prominent lawyer, and Democrat of years standing.

Mr. Darr's name has been placed before President Taft for the vacancy in the Board of Commissioners that will be made by the retirement of Commissioner Johnston, and he has a substantial backing of local Democrats. Those who are talked of for the Commissionership beside Mr. Darr are Capt. James F. Orster and A. Lettwich Sinclair.

Mr. Darr was treasurer of the Wilson and Marshall Association of the District, arranged and managed the trip to Seattle, N. J., August 1, to see President-elect Wilson, and has the honor of being one of the first to take up the fight for the next President. He was a member of the advisory board of the national Democratic committee for the District.

Heroes Save Mine Workers.

Ashland, Pa., Dec. 9.—One thousand men and boys on the night shift of the East colliery, near here, were saved from death by a little band of heroic rescuers when a fire in the boiler house stopped the pumps and water threatened to flood the mine.

Having death from the fumes and explosion of the thirty-two high-pressure boilers, employees rushed into the boiler house and drew the fire from beneath the boilers, then entered the mine and gave the alarm to the workmen. The colliery is the biggest owned by the Reading Company.

Would Label Storage Articles.

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 9.—State officials are framing a cold storage bill which will require the stamping of every food product placed in cold storage for more than twenty-four hours. This bill may go before the Legislature with the backing of the food authorities. It will not make any limitation as to length of time anything may be stored.

SIGNER OF PROTEST AND ITS RECIPIENT



Top—Sir Edward Grey, minister of foreign affairs of Great Britain. Lower—Secretary of State Knox.



American ships are granted the free use of the canal, British ships using the canal will be forced to bear more than a

proper share of the burden of the cost of the upkeep of the canal and interest charges on its cost of construction. This, it is claimed, is in violation of the clause of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which declares that all charges made by the United States for the use of the canal shall be just and equitable.

Gave Up Right to Act.

Discussing the first of these points, the British note in part says:

"So long as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was in force, the position was that both parties to it had given up their powers of independent action, because neither was at liberty itself to construct the canal and thereby obtain the exclusive control which such construction would confer. It is also clear that if the canal had been constructed while the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was in force, it would have been open, in accordance with article 8, to British and United States ships on equal terms, and equal, by clear, therefore, that the tolls leviable on such ships would have been identical."

"The purpose of the United States in negotiating the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was to recover their freedom of action, and obtain the right which they had surrendered; this is expressed in the preamble to the treaty, but the complete liberty of action consequent upon such construction was to be limited by the maintenance of the general principle embodied in article 8 of the earlier (Clayton-Bulwer) treaty. That principle was one of equal treatment for both British and United States ships, and a study of the language of article 8 shows that the word 'restriction' in the preamble of the later treaty is not there confined to belligerent operations, but refers to the system of equal rights for which article 8 provides."

"It thus appears that the principle that the intention of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was that the United States was to recover the right to construct the canal independently, the terms that when constructed, the canal was to be open to British and United States ships on equal terms."

Disagreed with Taft.

Sir Edward proceeds to state that the position credited by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was similar to that brought about by the Boundary Waters treaty of 1908. The latter treaty provided for equal treatment of ships of both nations in regard to the passage through canals within the territory of one of the two countries. It also declared that the situation is similar to that brought about in the treaty of 1851, following which the United States made objection, which was sustained, against Canada giving rebates of tolls on freight through the Welland Canal, provided such freight was carried as far as Montreal.

Referring to the argument in President Taft's memorandum that the United States is exempted from the application of the phrase "all nations" in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, Sir Edward Grey writes and declares that the reasoning given above disproves Mr. Taft's contention. In this connection he cites the statement of Secretary of State Hay to the Senate concerning the rules adopted for the control of the canal in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as follows: "These rules are adopted in the treaty with Great Britain as a consideration for giving

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AUSTRIANS FAN SERBIA'S ANGER TO WHITE HEAT

Arrests Made Along Border Inflammes Serbs, Who Openly Talk of War.

BITTER STRIFE PREDICTED

Newspaper Declares Entire Nation Will Be Exterminated Before It Is Conquered.

London, Dec. 9.—That the breach between Austria and Serbia is steadily widening toward the point where ordinary diplomatic interference must fail to bring about an understanding, is indicated by several developments to-day in both countries.

Serbia, so far as Austria has been concerned, has occupied herself mainly with the task in hand—the Balkan war—and apparently gives little attention to the real threats of the Austrian foreign office. During the past week, however, according to dispatches from Belgrade, several private citizens visiting Austrian Hungarian frontier cities have been arrested for spying and been ill-treated after showing the proper credentials. These acts have inflamed the Serbians, who declare they will welcome a second war on the basis of the one they have just fought if that is the only way to correct the Austrian attitude.

Serbia Ready to Fight.

The statement of the newspaper Pravda to-day is regarded here as a concise expression of the Serbian irritation. The Pravda says:

"If Austria desires war with Serbia, let it come. It will be the most bitter fight in history. Every Serbian man and woman, young or old, will take part in it, and Austria will have to exterminate the entire nation before conquering it."

That Roumania intends to zealously watch the realignment of European Turkey by the peace conferences was indicated to-day by King Charles, who addressed the assembly of the Roumanian Parliament on that topic. He asked that every support of legislation be given the government, which proposed to give several advantages by the first adjustment. He referred to Roumania's neutrality in the war just closed, but added significantly that the Roumanian army was war footing, ready for any eventuality.

PARIS NEWSPAPER TELLS OF MASSACRE BY TURKS

Paris, Dec. 9.—The Matin publishes a Constantinople dispatch describing the massacre of Christians on the Gallipoli peninsula as follows:

"The Bulgarian cavalry advance in the direction of Rodosto had driven back the Basli Bazarouks and the Turkish cavalry, who were the assembly of the Roumanian Parliament on that topic. He asked that every support of legislation be given the government, which proposed to give several advantages by the first adjustment. He referred to Roumania's neutrality in the war just closed, but added significantly that the Roumanian army was war footing, ready for any eventuality."

At Gallipoli, however, the Kaimakan succeeded in calming the blood-thirsty fury of the Turks, persuading them that the massacre of Armenians might create serious difficulties for the government. But elsewhere the massacre was general. Sixteen villages were destroyed."

"News of these events reached the Greek patriarchy here, which has already addressed to the ports a strongly worded protest. The French ambassador, specially appealed to by the Greek religious authorities, sent the warship Vigor to Gallipoli, and an English cruiser was also sent."

"There is much comment here on the inertia of the Russian embassy, which, despite special orders from St. Petersburg, sent no warship to Gallipoli, where the majority of the Christian population is orthodox."

CORRESPONDENTS TELL OF ATROCITIES PRACTICED BY THE BULGARIANS

London, Dec. 9.—Dr. E. J. Dillon, the Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Vienna, sent the following dispatch to his paper:

"I deeply regret to announce that a series of the most appalling horrors of this or any other war known to history will shortly be pushed into the foreground of public discussion and will cast a ugly blot on the fair name of the Balkan Christians who began a campaign for the liberation of the oppressed peoples."

"From Constantinople and Bucharest narratives have reached me of inhuman massacres of the unarmed Moslem population by Christian soldiers in the environs of Salonika. It is not merely that these unfortunate human beings were slaughtered by Bulgarian bands, as the helpless Bulgarian peoples have so often been by the ferocious Basli Bazarouks. Kurds and Albanians, but tortures of the most fiendish kind are credibly reported to have been resorted to."

"The indignities offered to the females cannot be described. Among the most soul-searing atrocities which marked this diabolical savagery is the deliberate burial of the wounded."

"The gruesome story of these horrors has not been published here as yet, but the silence will be short-lived, because detailed accounts have already been telegraphed to their respective governments by the Consuls of Germany, Great Britain, France, and Italy."

THIEVES LOOT JEWELRY STORE.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 9.—Three diamond thieves held up Adrien Rocher, clerk for Adolph Weibel, diamond dealer and jeweler, at 1700 Vine Street, here this afternoon at the point of guns and looted the store, saving, and showing windows of \$5,000 worth of diamonds, rings, and other diamond jewelry. The thieves made their escape in a waiting automobile.

MRS. LITTLETON'S PROJECT BEATEN DOWN IN HOUSE

Plan to Acquire Monticello, Jefferson's Home, Rejected by Vote of 141 to 101.

CROWD IN THE GALLERIES

Fight Will Be Continued, Declares New York Woman—Owner Pleased with Colleagues' Action.

Mrs. Martin W. Littleton's pet project for the appointment of a committee to consider the advisability of the acquisition by the government of "Monticello," the home of Thomas Jefferson, now owned by Representative Jefferson Levy of New York, was rejected in the House yesterday by a vote of 141 to 101. The Senate passed the resolution unanimously. Many members championed Mrs. Littleton's cause and speeches were made by Representative Henry of the Rules Committee; Senator-elect Olin James, and Representative Stanley of Kentucky and Judge Clayton. Representative Daisell of Pennsylvania led the opposition to the resolution on the ground that there should be no confederation of personal property without government need or necessity. Representative Moore of Philadelphia suggested that if the government took "Monticello," it should also acquire Independence Hall, the Betsy Ross home, Mount Vernon, the Harpersfield, Appomattox, and other historic buildings and reservations.

The Monticello resolution is the measure that has been given so much prominence by Mrs. Littleton and that has stirred up enemies in both official and social circles. Mrs. Littleton began the agitation for government purchase of "Monticello" about a year ago, and since that time she has been active in season and out of season.

Crowd in the Galleries.

A large crowd was in the galleries when the resolution was called up yesterday by Representative Henry. Mrs. Littleton occupied a seat in the rear of the gallery accompanied by a number of friends. Many men and women of social prominence, opponents and proponents of Mrs. Littleton's plan, were on hand to see the fight. A vote on the resolution was not taken up. The test vote came on a special rule, reported by Chairman Henry, providing for the consideration of the resolution. The measure itself was really at stake, as an affirmative vote on the rule would have meant the end of the fight. As it is, according to Chairman Henry and Mrs. Littleton, the debate on the rule only stays the day when Mr. Levy will have to turn over the title to Monticello to the government.

The fight for Monticello resolution will be continued, despite yesterday's defeat. This is made clear in statements issued last night by Mrs. Littleton and Representative Henry. "As a Democratic Representative from Kentucky, I am now more determined than ever to honor the memory of Jefferson by acquiring Monticello, and even resorting to the right of eminent domain, if necessary," said Mr. Henry. "I shall stand with that brave little woman, Mrs. Littleton, in her courageous fight in this righteous cause. The fight has just begun."

"Only the Beginning."

"I am not discouraging over the vote which was taken in the House to-day," said Mrs. Littleton. "It was only the beginning of the fight in the House of Representatives for the adoption of the resolution, which has already passed the United States Senate, providing for the appointment of a Congressional commission to inquire into the wisdom of acquiring Monticello by the Federal government for perpetual preservation as a national shrine."

"The fate of that resolution has not been affected by the vote in the House to-day. That resolution is on the calendar of the House of Representatives to-night, just as it was before the vote was taken in the House to-day. The resolution has not been altered or injured one iota. The vote to-day was upon the resolution which I would like to see passed, providing for the appointment of the Monticello Congressional commission. The vote was merely upon the question of the adoption of a special rule to enable the House to vote to-day on the Monticello commission resolution."

"The Monticello resolution will live on the House calendar, and will be reached in regular order, and when it is reached an incident that it will be adopted. I happen to know that there are some members of the House who are in favor of my resolution who are opposed on principle to the adoption of all special rules."

"Representative Henry of Kentucky, I heard the following statement: 'I am deeply grateful to the American people for their thoughtful consideration'

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Army Satirist to Be Censured for His Poetry

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the army, made it plain last night that Capt. George Steuermannberg will be mildly censured for his poem, "An Object Lesson," which appeared in the current issue of the Army and Navy Journal, and which lampooned the German method of teaching military tactics. Capt. Steuermannberg will be requested in future not to sign his poems as an officer of the United States army.

ROSTRON VISITS SENATE.

Capt. Arthur Rostron, commander of the Carpathia, which rescued the survivors of the Titanic disaster, appeared on the floor of the Archibald Hall late yesterday. Capt. Rostron is entitled to the privilege of the floor of the Senate through the vote of thanks rendered him by Congress.